

# ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

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## Two New Species Mallophaga from Asia

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In collections of Asian Mallophaga submitted to the authors for identification were two new species which are herewith described and illustrated.

### *Menopon kuntzi* n. sp.

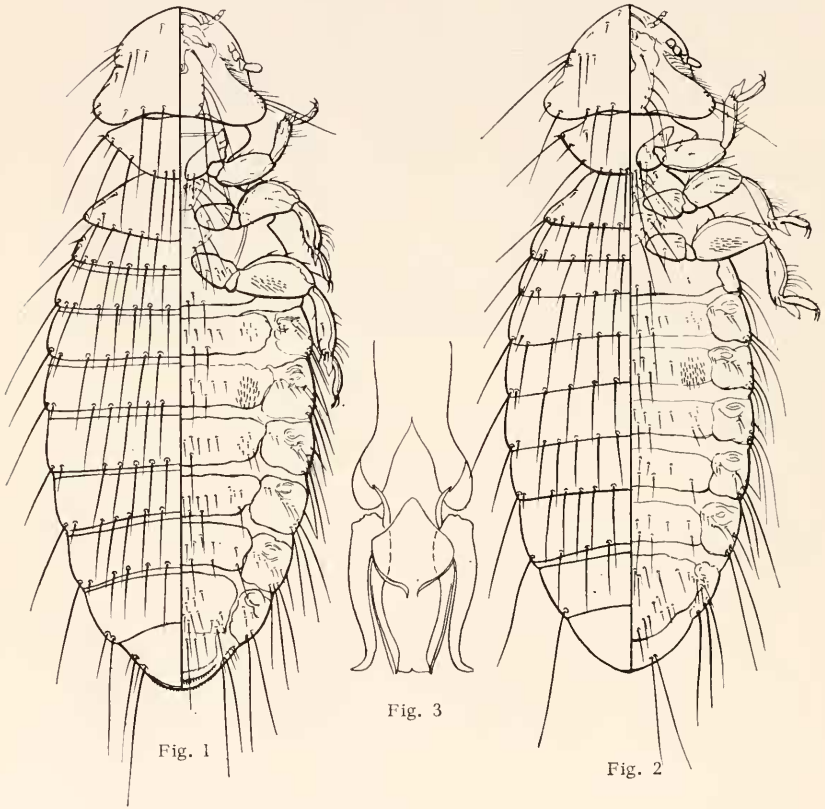
Male. External morphology and chaetotaxy as shown in Fig. 2. Genitalia (less sac) as shown in Fig. 3. Total length is 2.06 mm.

Female. External morphology and chaetotaxy as shown in Fig. 1. Total length is 2.10 mm.

Discussion. The previously known species of *Menopon* were reviewed by Emerson in 1954. In that review, the male genitalia of each species was illustrated. The male genitalia of *M. kuntzi* n. sp. differs radically from those of all known species, but is closest to the group containing *M. gallinae*, *M. interpositum*, *M. pallens* and *M. subgallinae*. The parnema with outward curved, pointed distal tips are distinctive, as are the slender, pointed distal tips of the endomera. The terminal abdominal segment of the female is more broadly rounded than in other known species, and the setae of the anal fringe are shorter than in other known species.

Type host. *Bambusicola thoracica conorivox* Gould, 1863.

Type material. *Holotype* male, *allotype* female and thirty *paratypes* collected from several localities on FORMOSA in 1959, 1960 and 1961 by Dr. Robert E. Kuntz. *Holotype* is deposited in the U. S. National Museum.



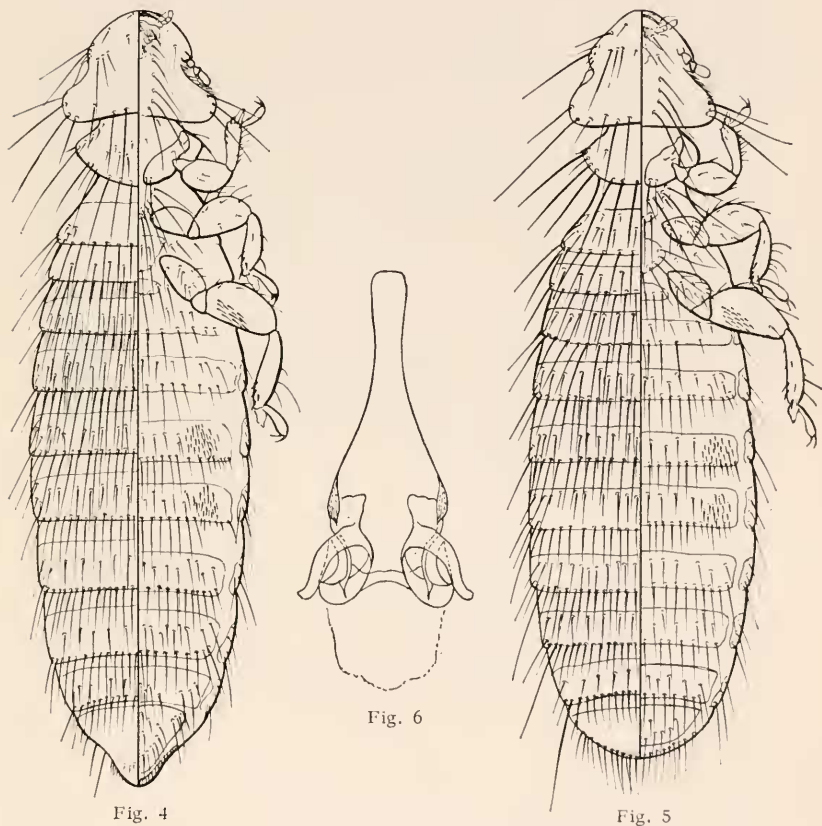
***Menopon kuntzi* n. sp.**

*Menopon kuntzi*, new species. FIG. 1.—Dorsal-ventral view of female. FIG. 2.—Dorsal-ventral view of male. FIG. 3.—Male genitalia.

***Amyrsidea elbeli* n. sp.**

Male. External morphology and chaetotaxy as shown in Fig. 5. Genitalia (less sac) as shown in Fig. 6. Total length is 2.16 mm.

Female. External morphology and chaetotaxy as shown in Fig. 4. Total length is 2.20 mm.

***Amyrsidea elbeli* n. sp.**

*Amyrsidea elbeli*, new species. FIG. 4.—Dorsal-ventral view of female. FIG. 5.—Dorsal-ventral view of male. FIG. 6.—Male genitalia.

Discussion. The genus *Amyrsidea* contains many diverse groups. Carriker in 1954 discussed several of these groups and included excellent illustrations and a discussion of *A. ventralis*, the genotype. *A. elbeli* is closest to *A. ventralis*, the two differing considerably from other species in the genus. *A. elbeli*, in both sexes, is much larger than *A. ventralis*. A small brush of setae is present in each posterior lateral angle of abdominal sternite VI in *A. ventralis* and none are present in those locations in *A. elbeli*. The paramera of the male genitalia of *A. ventralis* are longer than in *A. elbeli*, and possess a sharp hook on the distal end which is not true of *A. elbeli*. The terminal abdominal segment of the female of *A. ventralis* has eight heavy spines on the posterior margin, and does not have a well-defined anal fringe. In *A. elbeli*, the female has an anal fringe, and the posterior margin of the terminal abdominal segment is without heavy spines.

Type host: *Arborophila brunneopectus erythrophrys* Sharp, 1890.

Type material: *Holotype* male, *allotype* female and twenty *paratypes* collected at Trus Modi, Mt. Pampang, NORTH BORNEO on 19 July 1953 by Robert E. Elbel. Holotype is deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- CARRIKER, M. A. 1954. The Menoponidae of the Cracidae and the genus *Odontophorus* (Neotropical Mallophaga Miscellany No. 8). *Novedades Colombianas* 1: 19-31.
- EMERSON, K. C. 1954. Review of the genus *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818 (Mallophaga). *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (12), 7: 225-232.